

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Hickman, May 10, 1869.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Mayor Landrum, Councilmen Hubbard, Harness, Frens and Baltzer.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read, approved and signed. The Finance Committee reported the following accounts, made up to May 10, 1869, correct, and recommended their payment:

W. E. Gardner, 73 days work, \$18 75
Same for removing a dead carcass, 25
Wm. Burnett, 73 days, 40 00
Mota Hamet, 3 days, 1 25
Thos Coffey, 43 days, 8 25
G M Minton, 2 days, 2 00
G W Edwards, 14 days, 2 25
Jas. Cusick, 2 days, 1 00
Win Eake, 2 days, 1 00
Pat Dodge, 8 days for feed and cart, 2 00

On motion, the business house of N. P. Harness & Co., was raised from \$2000 to \$2500.

On motion, 32 city lots, listed by H. A. Tyler, agent for O. F. Young, raised from \$25,200 to \$32,500.

On motion, the Marshall was ordered to notify H. A. Tyler to appear before the City Council at its next regular meeting, and show cause why he should not be assessed \$10,000 under the equalization law.

The Committee appointed to revise the city Assessor's book for 1869, made the following report:

Your committee appointed to revise the Tax Book, would respectfully submit the following:

Amberg, Jo, stock listed at \$20,000, raised \$15,000.

Buchanan, Henry, (equalization law), \$2000.

Brevard, W. A., house and four lots, listed at \$600, raised \$250.

Bell, R. H., lot 154, 155, E H, listed at \$500, raised \$200.

Bondurant, J. C., dwelling lot 184, listed at \$800, raised \$200.

Cole, John W., for wife, lot 190, listed at \$400, raised \$100.

Carman, J. W., for wife, 2 lots listed at \$200, raised \$100.

Chambers, G. Garrett's stock, listed at \$150, raised \$100.

Campbell, H. S., lots 154, 155, E H, listed at \$500, raised \$200.

Bodds, J. H., lot 115, listed at \$100, raised \$50.

Drury, S. L., for Van Camp stoney, 7 lots listed at \$200, raised \$50.

Freeman, S., lot 65, list at \$400, raised \$100.

Gardner, A. and S. Peoples, B. 2, E H, lots 48, 49, 50, 51, raised \$50 each, \$200.

Gardner, J. A. and S. Peoples, B. 2, E H, lots 146, 147, 148, listed at \$150, raised \$50 each, \$150.

Gourley, J. W., lot 188, listed at \$1000, raised \$200.

Gaines & Nelson, on stock, (no assessment), \$200.

Hartwick, Baltzer & Co., on stock, raised \$200.

Hughes, J. B. & E. H., 184, 185, 187, raised \$200.

Harness & Co., V. A. McCutchen, assessment on store houses referred to Council.

Kirkpatrick, S. B. E. H., lots half 27 half 28, 29 and 30, listed at \$500, raised \$200.

Reeve & Fraligh, listed twice.

Kingman, A. D., for McFarlin, B. 3 E H, lots 120, 121, raised \$50 each, \$100.

Millet, John, for M. P. Miller's lots 73, 74, 57, listed at \$300, raised \$50.

Walsh, Chas., stock listed at \$100, raised \$50.

Thomas, Thad., for wife, half lot 22 W H, listed at \$200, raised \$50.

Zy, J. R., lot 1, listed under equalization law; same for O. F. Young. Refer to Council.

Walker, J. D., lot 22, listed at \$100, raised \$50.

Wolf & Plant, stock listed at \$14,000, raised \$5000.

J. S. HUBBARD,
N. P. HARNESS,
V. A. MCCUTCHEN.

On motion, the report was received and approved, and the value recommended by said committee to be placed upon the property, real and personal in the city, was approved by the Council.

On motion it was ordered, that all parties, whose property had been raised, and those who had failed to be assessed on the property, should appear before the next Council and make known their objections, if any, to the raise, and all who fail so to do, without some reasonable excuse, will thereafter be barred from doing.

H. Morehead, late City Clerk, presented a check for \$1000, a credit for same on the amount of his deficit; which was referred to the Finance Committee. Adjourned.

B. R. WALKER, Clerk.

Joker's Budget.

"I wish, Sally," said Jonathan, "that you were locked in my arms, and the key was lost."

An experienced old gentleman says that all that is necessary for the enjoyment of love is confidence.

Young ladies should be careful and not get chaps on their lips. They have been known to do so.

A colored lady, boasting of the other day of the progress made by her son in arithmetic, exultingly said, "He is in de mortification table."

When is cheaper—a bride or a bridegroom? The bride, she is always given away.

A dancer once said to a partner, "You can't stand on one leg so long as I can."

"True," replied the philosopher, "but a goose can."

Dr. Johnson was one day dining at the house of a lady, when she asked him if he did not think her pudding good. "Yes," growled the great scholar; "it is very good—for hogs."

"Shilly, old lady," said he, "I help you to another plateful, then?" asked the polite hostess.

In an exchange the marriage of Mr. Cooper to Miss Staves is announced. The result will probably be barrels. (Not so; the result will be a lot of little shavers and if any of them be daughters, it will evaporate in hoops.)

Why are young ladies kissing each other like Christians? Because they do as they are bid.

A little girl hearing the remark that all people had once been children, artlessly inquired, "Who took care of the babies?"

A man carrying a cradle was stopped by an old woman and thus accosted, "So, sir, you have some of the fruits of matrimony?"

"Softly, old lady," said he, "you mistake; this is merely the fruit-basket."

An exchange suggests that when Utah is admitted into the Union it should be called the State of Matrimony.

Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea of pressing all the lawyers into the military service, because their charges are so great no one can withstand them.

A painter's toast—Woman, the fairest work in creation. The edition is very large, and no man should be without a copy.

Letter From Col. Oscar Turner.

WOODLANDS, May 1st, 1869.

COL. NOBLE:

Dear Sir—I returned home last week and was much surprised to find an article in the *Daily Herald* doing me great injustice. After quoting from the *Hickman Courier*, the comments of the editor of the *Courier*, on my remarks at Hickman, you say: "This is something new to us. We had not before heard of the enemies who had stolen into our camp; nor had we been informed that these enemies had led the party away from our old landmarks."

"What Col. Turner means we are unable to say; but hardly think he is complimentary to his party friends when he thus speaks of them. If we are not mistaken, Col. Turner voted for every legislative measure that was passed by the Legislature last winter. It is true that the party refused to agree with Col. Turner in removing the State Capitol from Frankfort, and thereby saved to the people probably two or three millions of dollars; but we do not see that Col. Turner has any right to find fault with the Democratic party upon the subject. The injustice you do me, of course unintentionally, is in attributing to me the language of the editor of the *Courier*. I did not, in any remarks, characterize any persons as 'enemies who had stolen into our camp;' nor did I say 'that these enemies had led the party away from our old landmarks.' I used no such language substantially or literally, as Dr. Miles, late member from Fulton, Col. Warren, editor of *Courier*, and many others who were present will bear me witness.

What the 'leading measures' are to which you refer, of course I cannot tell. I voted against many of the appropriations of money out of the Treasury; some because I thought they were wrong in principle, and some because I thought they were injudicious in the present burthened condition of the people. I did not introduce any measure in the Senate for the removal of the State Capitol from Frankfort, nor was any such measure introduced by any one else, or if so, it escaped my observation. I could not, then, have found fault with the 'Democratic party on that subject,' for there was no disagreement about it. I proposed every measure for the extension of the Capitol last winter, and the winter before, and should have voted against any bill to build a new Capitol at Frankfort or anywhere else, believing that the old Capitol building was good enough, and that it was not proper when the people are groaning under taxation of various kinds to increase their burthen by a new Capitol at this time. Yet I did not censure any member who differed with me and voted for these appropriations for extending the Capitol; indeed, I did not even allude to the Capitol question at Hickman; but did offer some arguments against 'State aid to railroads,' and in my judgment, and judgment my opposition to the bill on that question—was not only correct, but remains I am not aware there was any difference between myself and the Democratic party, for the question was introduced last winter, and winter before, in the Kentucky Legislature, and failed both times.

While I respect the opinions and arguments of those members of the Legislature who advocated the measure, and the friends of the system, yet I must claim the privilege of vindicating my own opinion and course on the subject. During the two winters I have had the honor to serve my constituents, I have had the pleasure to form the acquaintance of members of both branches of the General Assembly, for many of whom I entertain the highest regard; and during our laborious services we formed mutual ties of friendship, which I trust may be lasting; and while I may differ with some of them in regard to some question of State policy, yet it would be far from me to use such epithets towards them with whom I parted upon the best of terms when we ended our labors and adjourned. Had it not been that it pained me to be misrepresented in this respect, I would not have troubled you with this letter. Believing that you would not do me an intentional injustice, I beg of you to publish it.

Respectfully yours,
OSCAR TURNER.

Birthplace of Jefferson Davis.

A correspondent of the *Franklin (Ky.) Sentinel*, states that Jefferson Davis was born in the little village of Stratford, in Todd county, Kentucky, and adds:

Athens, Sparta and Charthage proudly boasted of their many warriors, statesmen and orators born within their respective cities. The quiet little village of Stratford, upon Avon, emulated with pride and fame, in being the birthplace of the immortal Shakespeare. Stratford, of the old Dominion, because she gave birth to and cradled the greatest soldier of the age, R. E. Lee; Hanover, because she gave birth to the great American orator and statesman, Clay. This village too, is historic. She has her charms and classic associations, to be excelled by none. 'Tis the birthplace of the most noble and greatest of the great. In the suburbs of this fair village may be found a pleasant little cottage, which bears the rude marks of many a blasting winter. Within that cozy cottage was born one who has written after State papers than any of the American statesmen, and, perhaps, it would be difficult to designate his peer in the long list of National men. Jefferson Davis, liberty's last champion.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN, of New York, in a veto message lately announced the following truths, viz: "Legislation is a public trust, and not a mere privilege to be exercised for private benefit or emolument;" that it should be as "impartially administered, as any judicial or other power of government," and that "it is in the name of the people, by the people, and should be for the people." These are golden words of wisdom. How grand it would be if they were so impressed upon the hearts of legislators as to brand and burn them with shame and disgrace every time they raised their voices or gave their votes in violation of such sacred trust.

The Imperialist.

There has been a good deal of speculation as to the origin and financial support of the new organ of the radical party, *The Imperialist*. On the 20th inst., the Newark (N. J.) *Journal* announced the field of speculation, and made the positive assertion that the newspaper is "edited under the auspices and at the cost of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Adolph Borie;" and on the 22d it printed an editorial from which we extract the following:

"In the short space of eight years, from a people exceedingly jealous of their liberties, we have submitted to outrages upon the guaranteed rights of the citizens, and one usurpation after another, until we have become abject and submissive in the extreme. A decade ago, had the following, which we extract from *The Imperialist*, been published, it would have cost the editor his life, certainly the poverty of his office."

"The name of the form of government is a matter of little consequence. *The Empire will bring us peace. Shall we give it?* To-day *The Imperialist* raises the banner of the Empire against the red flag of Republican anarchy." "And yet this treason to the nationality, this insult to the memories of our heroic and patriot dead, are passed over in respectful silence by some, and openly approved of by others, so the number of our enemies who are doing their utmost to extend the mischievous circulation of this sheet. Nor does it lack for influential backing. A prominent member of Grant's Cabinet stands forth as its financial sponsor. Grant himself lends countenance to the scheme by aiding with money and means its circulation among his friends. Already numbers are mailed to the heads of that secret armed organization, the Army of the Republic, that has its posts scattered throughout this land."

We are not acquainted with the Journal's authority for these assertions; but the new paper bears intrinsic evidence that it is influential backers. Its last page is covered with sixteen business advertisements. Eleven of these are said to be of leading radical bondholders, bankers and other moneyed operators. These are the men of the Union League, among whom members of the President's Cabinet, and the persons to fill the highest and most lucrative offices in the gift. Their patronage of *The Imperialist* must be taken as an indication of their principles; for its circulation could not have been sufficient at the start, to command advertising.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

How to be a Millionaire.

Won't you be a millionaire? You may be, if you will. It is not a matter of chance, but of calculation. You must have a plan, and you must have a partner. You must have a capital, and you must have a market. You must have a time, and you must have a place. You must have a way, and you must have a will. You must have a plan, and you must have a partner. You must have a capital, and you must have a market. You must have a time, and you must have a place. You must have a way, and you must have a will.

Think of it. A rolling chum, or candy into two or three long, ornamenting it with stripes of different colored candy, and at last cutting it into lengths to sell for a penny. It is wonderful how much work is expended on little things. Gum drops and cordial drops of various kinds are all formed in moulds. Perhaps you have wondered how the delicious drop of pear or pink apple essence gets into the center of a cordial drop. It is thus: When the sugar is a beautiful, clear liquid, like water, and ready to come up, they mix with it some of the essence and pour it into the mould. The sugar at once crystallizes, becomes hard and white; the essence is locked in, and remains in the middle of the sugar crystal.

Flat candies, like hearts, crosses, etc., are out of this sugar dough, as you have seen biscuit cut. Some kinds are pressed into shape by rollers, with figures or words on them, which figures of course are impressed upon the candy.

You would fancy that a good many sweet things would find their way between the lips of the many girls employed in such establishments; but their employer is a wise man, and he takes pains to cure his clerks of that desire, the first thing. This is how he does it. When a clerk comes to him, he gives her a cordial leave to eat as much as she wishes. Well, girls are all fond of sweets, and the new hand is sure to stuff herself to such an extent as to make her sick; and after that day she wants no more candy. Girls sometimes remain five or six years in the house, and never taste a sugar-plum. The result seems incredible, but it has been proved by years of experience.

STATEMENTS have recently been published that the Government was making extensive preparations to enforce respect to the American interests in Cuban waters. It has now been ascertained from authentic sources, that the number of vessels to be employed in the public service in that direction will not, probably be more than two or three more than heretofore in that squadron, the number being necessarily limited by the fact that Congress had made a very great reduction in *personnel* of the navy, but apart from this, the vessels to be sent to that coast, are deemed sufficient for all legitimate purposes, as no trouble with the Spanish authorities is apprehended. The fitting out of several iron-clads has no significance, but is a part of the plan of the Navy Department to save them and other similar vessels and especially their machinery from decay, to which they now are exposed from being out of commission.

A LETTER from Bryan, Wyoming Territory, says: "You can see, at almost any town, notices from Vigilance Committees for men to leave town. I had quite a laugh a few days since. The committee waited on a man they call 'Wild Bill,' and gave him fifteen minutes to leave the town. 'Bill' got on his mule and said, 'Gentlemen, if this d—d mule don't bawl, I don't want but five.'"

A Horse Thief.

We learn from Billy Jones of the Ohio Railroad, that one of those scenes of rough wild justice, that will at times break out when public indignation is tantamount to a band of men moulded after his own vicious stamp, and their principal pursuit was stealing and running off horses. About a year ago the numerous victims of this gang of scoundrels, made active efforts to deliver themselves from the scourge that kept them in continued alarm for their property, and Charles Fox was captured and put in jail. Hickman, Ky., that the law might deal justice out to him for his many crimes. The capture was not effected without violence, and Fox received a shot in the leg, the effect of which was the necessity of amputating the limb, so that he was unable to submit. By bribery, probably, but at all events in some way, Charles, lame as he was, contrived to get outside of the jail, when he sought to have been kept in, and snapping his fingers at the law and its feeble meshes, entangled by suffering and a cell, he resumed his evil ways and ended on his hand to plunder. A few days ago he stole a fine and valuable horse from the neighborhood of Huntington, Tennessee. This theft was too serious and too glaring to pass without a special effort to arrest the lawless depredator who had so long laid the whole district and every at his will, like another Robin Hood of the Highlands. A writ was procured and a posse of determined men went in pursuit of Fox. They had good information, and on Monday succeeded in taking him at Treceyap.

They conveyed him to Huntington for trial, and clear proof was furnished that he was the man who stole a horse from the neighborhood of Huntington, Tennessee. This theft was too serious and too glaring to pass without a special effort to arrest the lawless depredator who had so long laid the whole district and every at his will, like another Robin Hood of the Highlands. A writ was procured and a posse of determined men went in pursuit of Fox. They had good information, and on Monday succeeded in taking him at Treceyap.

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